

strips account for 16.18% of the decorated rims. Reid (1967:58-59) suggests that the filfot stamp, textile wrapped, and plain surface treatments are late as are rim treatments in general. Joffre Coe (personal communication) indicates that the most recent rim decoration is the rim fillet strip which is strongly associated with the Siouan pottery in the Piedmont of North Carolina (see also Gardner 1980:43). Coe (1952:311) also indicates that punctations increase in popularity from the Dan River (Late Woodland) into Hillsboro (Historic) times.

The assemblage from Wachesaw includes sherds which may be considered classic Pee Dee in every regard, including paste, stamp, vessel form, and rim decoration. The two burial urns found at Wachesaw and now at the Charleston Museum are very similar to those found at Town Creek. There are, however, some indications that the Wachesaw Landing Pee Dee pottery represents a very late transitional stage of the Pee Dee continuum. This discussion, besides briefly describing the Pee Dee pottery from Wachesaw, will also compare the collection to the classic Pee Dee at Town Creek.

Seven identifiable surface treatments were found at Wachesaw: plain (including burnished), complicated stamped, simple stamped, incised, textile wrapped, check stamped, and cord marked (Figure 11). In addition an eighth category, consisting of sherds with Pee Dee paste but indistinct surface treatment, was created. The plain pottery accounts for 29.6% of the Pee Dee pottery, while complicated stamped sherds account for 20.2% of the total. Overstamping is quite common and it is not possible to distinguish more than three motifs: the filfot, arc-angle, and concentric circles. Of these three, the filfot motif dominates. The textile wrapped surface treatment is observed on 2.4% of the Pee Dee pottery. This assemblage contains a much larger percentage of plain pottery and a smaller proportion of complicated stamped sherds than classic Pee Dee, as represented by the assemblage from Town Creek, North Carolina. Another major difference is the large presence of simple stamped pottery in the Pee Dee assemblage (23.6%) at Wachesaw Landing. While Coe (personal communication) has noted small quantities of a simple stamped motif in the Pee Dee from North Carolina it has never been described and has never accounted for a large percentage of any collection. A description of these simple stamped sherds is presented in the Appendix. The incised sherds found at Wachesaw (6 sherds -- 0.5%) resemble those identified from Mulberry Mound, South Carolina (Caldwell 1974:92; Stuart 1975:114-115). Similar incised vessels in classic Pee Dee are rare.

About 25% of the rims in the Wachesaw collection have rim treatments (Figure 12). No nodes are observed in the excavated collections and rosettes account for only 6.6% of the rims. The dominant decorative elements are punctations (38.5%) and rim fillet strips (50.8%). The rim fillets consist of strips of clay applied at or slightly below the lip which have been punched with a hollow reed or pinched. Coe (personal communication) has suggested that when the strip is punctated with a reed the result was a sloppy imitation of the rosette decoration. Reid does not distinguish between those fillets punched with a hollow reed and those which were pinched. Only one of his illustrations (Reid 1967: